

BOYS TORTURED ON HART'S ISLAND, INMATES SWEAR

The "Stand Up" Compelled
Them to Remain Rigid for
Hours, Allege Lads.

OVERSEER IS ACCUSED.

Moore Beat Him Till Stick
Broke, Youthful Witness
Testifies at Hearing.

The trial of Martin J. Moore, overseer of the Boys' Reformatory at Hart's Island, before Correction Commissioner Davis, on a charge of failing to report the beating of Louis Levine, an inmate, by Keeper James McConnell, took an unexpected turn today, when grave charges of brutality inflicted by Moore himself were made by witnesses. James Meeney and Arthur Muschnelch, both inmates, accused the superintendent of cruelty, including the clubbing of the boys.

A form of torture called "the stand-up," wherein unruly boys are forced to stand rigidly at attention for long hours during the night—sometimes until they dropped from exhaustion—was a comparatively mild form of punishment in the institution, according to the testimony of Muschnelch.

It was not uncommon, the witnesses swore, for Moore to borrow a club from one of the keepers and club the inmates himself. On one occasion, Muschnelch testified, he was beaten by the overseer over the hands until the club was broken. Meeney related in great detail the beating of a boy named Morgan by five keepers, at the direction of Moore, he said. The clubbing was so brutal, Meeney swore, that he was compelled to turn away.

"How long have you to serve in the institution?" O. F. Lewis, one of the jurors, asked of Meeney.

"Four months," was the reply.

"Aren't you afraid that when you go back you will find it uncomfortable as a result of your charges?" asked Lewis.

"I expect so," answered Meeney. But things have got to a point at the Reformatory where some one had to be sacrificed or the conditions up there would never get on the record. I'm taking the chance."

Meeney corroborated the story told by Muschnelch of having been beaten by Moore personally.

Muschnelch told how he and six other boys were caught by Moore with a can of smoking tobacco.

"We were taken into a bathroom and questioned," the witness swore. "I was forced to kneel down and hold out my hands while Mr. Moore clubbed me. He stopped after the fifteenth blow, when the stick broke."

It took Muschnelch nineteen months to serve a six-months' term for disorderly conduct, it was brought out. He declared he was given 250 additional days by Moore following charges of loitering made against him.

Overseer Moore denied all of the charges, but admitted he gave Muschnelch the 250 days extra.

"I was given the 'stand-up' for six weeks straight," testified Abraham Goldberg. "After a hard day in the shops I was forced to stand attention in front of my cot from 8 to 11 o'clock each night. Exhausted, I would fall into my cot only to be pulled out at 2 in the morning. From that hour until 3:30 in the morning, I was forced to remain in an erect position, with no chance to shift or rest."

Goldberg told of being put in the "cooler" by Overseer Moore for a stretch of eight days at a time. Two slices of bread were given to him daily with a little water, he swore, and the slop-buckets—according to the custom of the "cooler" punishment—were not emptied until the eighth day, when he was released.

William Canton, the next witness, told of being confined in the "cooler" for sixty-four hours, in which, for the first forty-eight hours, he was given nothing to eat.

"I was compelled to kneel with head and body erect for four hours straight," Canton testified. "When I became so exhausted my body would droop, I was beaten into an erect position by the keeper."

Moore summed up for himself. Commissioner Davis reserved decision.

"What's the Matter, Mama?"

Not Due to Sex
Alone

Many women have come to know that sex isn't the reason for all backaches, dizzy headaches and urinary disorders. Men have these troubles, too, and often they come from kidney weakness. To live simply, eat sparingly, take better care of one's self and to use Doan's Kidney Pills is bound to help bad kidneys get better. There are so many thousands of women who can tell you this from experience.

A Greater New York
Woman's Experience

Mrs. Anna M. Goeller, 277 E. 141st St., Bronx, says: "I have no reason to withdraw the statement I gave several years ago recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. I will add further that since this remedy cured me, I have never had a symptom of kidney trouble. You are at liberty to publish what I have stated."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
50c at all Drug Stores
Posters-McGraw-Hill Co. Prop. Buffalo, N.Y.

"Votes for Babies!" Is the New Slogan Cecil Chesterton Raises It, Declaring That When Women Vote They Will Be Reduced to Chattel Slavery.



G. K.'s Little Brother Proves That Paradoxes Run
in His Family by Novel and Striking Views
on Modern Social Conditions.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

"If the movement for women's freedom continues we shall have
women in a state of chattel slavery."

"A woman's economic independence usually means her dependence
on an employer instead of on a husband."

"It isn't votes for women that we need; it's
votes for babies."

Probably you thought, as I did, that there was only
one man in the world who said that sort of thing—G.
K. Chesterton of London. We were both mistaken; there's
another. His name is Cecil Chesterton and he is, temporarily,
of New York. Permanently, he's G. K.'s little
brother and a London editor of wide influence and
fighting quality. For instance, he made the initial exposure
of the Marconi scandals in his paper, "The New
Witness."

One of the first things Mr. Chesterton proves to you—and he is full of
entertaining if not always convincing proofs—is that paradoxes run
in his family. His dramatist-novelist brother has been accused of standing
on his head when he writes. I can personally testify that Cecil Chesterton
doesn't assume that attitude for giving interviews. But talking with him
is rather like trying to read a book in the looking-glass, or deciphering
a Futurist landscape. All the sentences are upside down, and the
sky is green instead of blue and the grass is pink instead of green.

It was in a suffrage debate with Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale
that Mr. Chesterton advanced an anti argument which certainly has
the charm of complete novelty. He said, in effect, that votes for women
would mean women for slaves. As a suffragist I suppose I should have
seethed with rage. But I didn't. I laughed. And as soon as I could make
the opportunity I asked Mr. Chesterton what in the world he meant.

"MOVING WOMEN FROM HOME A
STEP TOWARD SLAVERY."

"I mean," he declared, "that by
giving women the vote, by throwing
wide open the industrial field
and encouraging them to enter
by taking their children away and
giving them over to the care of
the State, we shall simply re-

duce them to a state of chattel slavery. All the movements for
taking women out of the home are
pushing her—not in the direction
of greater freedom and independence—but toward the slave market."

"It's really very interesting!" exclaimed Mr. Chesterton, with all the
gusto of the boy who has found a
new bird's egg. He looks like a boy,
a stout, lively, rather bumpy boy. He
has blue eyes, curly brown hair,
round red cheeks and an enthusiastic
voice. Evidently plumpness, as well
as paradoxes, runs in the family; it
was Shaw who cruelly spoke of G. K.
Chesterton's "Magic" as "Fatty's First
Play."

"European civilization was founded
on slavery," G. K.'s brother went
blithely on. "The Church was the
force that put a stop to it, not by
directly forbidding it, but by insisting
on the importance of the family. The
Church said that every marriage was
sacred and that the family of the
poor man was just as important as
the family of the rich man. When
that doctrine was accepted slavery
was immediately found not to be
profitable any longer. You couldn't
sell husband, wife and children separately,
as the demand arose; you
couldn't sell the whole family on the
market, and it didn't pay."

"The next stage was serfdom. The
poor man lived on the land of the
rich and paid him tribute. But the
poor man had his wife, his children,
his little home, and he soon
came to feel that he owned the hut
in which he lived and the plot of land
around it. At last he had the sense
of property. All this made for the
safety and solidarity of the family.
WORK FOR WOMEN ALL RIGHT,
IF IN THE FAMILY."

"But in the sixteenth century were
laid the foundations of the great
properties and the great fortunes.
The beginning of the proletariat;
then there were to be found numbers
of men without any property at all.
From that time we began to have
been working for the disintegration
of the family. The number of
propertyless men, who do not even
own their homes, has steadily increased."

"The one factor which until
now has held together the family
has been woman. If she is forced
into the world and away from her
husband and children, it means
the break-up of the family and the
reversion to the state of
slavery. That is why I would
bar all industries to women, except
those in which their families
are interested."

"They have such a splendid way
of managing that in France," Mr.
Chesterton went on. "There the
young girl begins to work very early,
but she works for her father. She is
the clerk in his shop or the book-
keeper in his office. When she marries
she continues to work, but it is for
her husband. She has a position
in his business establishment. Al-
ways she has the feeling that what
she does is increasing the prosperity
of the family."

"Personally, I think that being
employed by a member of one's family
is, to say the least of it, a bitterly
severe test on employer and em-
ployee. But I didn't get a chance to
say so for Mr. Chesterton was once
more directing my fascinated gaze
toward the slave market which he

sees yawning for the modern woman.

"There is an illustration of the
tendency of the times," he pointed
out triumphantly, "in the agitation
for cheap divorce now going on in
England. In one way it looks reason-
able enough. If you believe in
divorce at all, which I don't, these
I'm a Catholic, you must say that the
poor have as much right to it as the
rich. Yet the present movement is to
throw open for divorce actions cer-
tain courts specially for the poor, to
which they may obtain easy access."

"What will that mean in the fu-
ture? It will mean a special marriage
law for the poor. Bernard Shaw, who
is one of the ablest men in England
and who often says in jest what
proves to be a bitter truth, has said
that many a poor man ought to be
divorced from his wife whether he
wants to be or not, because he isn't
fit to be in charge of a family. That
is what is actually likely to happen
when all women and men are in the
industrial world. A wife may be
needed in one section of the country,
her husband in another. The em-
ployer divorces them and sends them
where his industry requires them—
just as in the old days of chattel
slavery."

"No woman has a right to
marry unless she is willing to
care for her home and children. I
realize that not all women are
willing to do this. I should say
that those who do not feel the
desire have a vocation and belong
in a convent. At least, let them
associate themselves in some way,
in working guilds, perhaps. I
think the proper unit of society
is the family, the group, rather
than the individual."

"But a woman may love a man
enough to marry him and yet feel
that her self-respect demands her
economic independence," I argued.

"Mr. Chesterton's eyes, perhaps, I
thought, were not fixed on me. I
was in a curious way they have. The
right one stays much wider open than
the left."

"What does such a woman mean
by economic independence?" he ques-
tioned, with perceptible sarcasm. "If
she works for wages she is merely
dependent on an employer instead of
on her husband. But I don't see why
her self-respect should suffer, if there
is the proper division of labor in the
family and she distributes and con-
serves what her husband earns. Cer-
tainly if she brings up a family of
children she works as hard as he
does."

"The feminists say that often a
mother cannot bring up her children
as well as a scientifically trained
nurse," I offered, with malice afore-
thought. It is THE red rag argu-
ment to every one who doesn't believe
in it.

"Well, I'm jolly well glad I wasn't
brought up that way!" exploded Mr.
Chesterton.

"So we're being advised to
give our children to scientifically
trained nurses? The next thing
we shall be told to kiss and make
love to scientifically trained
nurses?"

"Do you know, though, what I
think is the silliest argument of the
whole man movement?" he asked.
"They are all about a family sex at-
traction makes a court of man natu-
rally lenient to a woman. Take the
case of a pretty girl in a branch of
promise suit. A male jury is sorry
for her, a female jury wouldn't let
her off easily."

"What is this theory of yours about
votes for babies?" I asked.

sees yawning for the modern woman.

"There is an illustration of the
tendency of the times," he pointed
out triumphantly, "in the agitation
for cheap divorce now going on in
England. In one way it looks reason-
able enough. If you believe in
divorce at all, which I don't, these
I'm a Catholic, you must say that the
poor have as much right to it as the
rich. Yet the present movement is to
throw open for divorce actions cer-
tain courts specially for the poor, to
which they may obtain easy access."

"What will that mean in the fu-
ture? It will mean a special marriage
law for the poor. Bernard Shaw, who
is one of the ablest men in England
and who often says in jest what
proves to be a bitter truth, has said
that many a poor man ought to be
divorced from his wife whether he
wants to be or not, because he isn't
fit to be in charge of a family. That
is what is actually likely to happen
when all women and men are in the
industrial world. A wife may be
needed in one section of the country,
her husband in another. The em-
ployer divorces them and sends them
where his industry requires them—
just as in the old days of chattel
slavery."

"No woman has a right to
marry unless she is willing to
care for her home and children. I
realize that not all women are
willing to do this. I should say
that those who do not feel the
desire have a vocation and belong
in a convent. At least, let them
associate themselves in some way,
in working guilds, perhaps. I
think the proper unit of society
is the family, the group, rather
than the individual."

"But a woman may love a man
enough to marry him and yet feel
that her self-respect demands her
economic independence," I argued.

"Mr. Chesterton's eyes, perhaps, I
thought, were not fixed on me. I
was in a curious way they have. The
right one stays much wider open than
the left."

"What does such a woman mean
by economic independence?" he ques-
tioned, with perceptible sarcasm. "If
she works for wages she is merely
dependent on an employer instead of
on her husband. But I don't see why
her self-respect should suffer, if there
is the proper division of labor in the
family and she distributes and con-
serves what her husband earns. Cer-
tainly if she brings up a family of
children she works as hard as he
does."

"The feminists say that often a
mother cannot bring up her children
as well as a scientifically trained
nurse," I offered, with malice afore-
thought. It is THE red rag argu-
ment to every one who doesn't believe
in it.

"Well, I'm jolly well glad I wasn't
brought up that way!" exploded Mr.
Chesterton.

"So we're being advised to
give our children to scientifically
trained nurses? The next thing
we shall be told to kiss and make
love to scientifically trained
nurses?"

"Do you know, though, what I
think is the silliest argument of the
whole man movement?" he asked.
"They are all about a family sex at-
traction makes a court of man natu-
rally lenient to a woman. Take the
case of a pretty girl in a branch of
promise suit. A male jury is sorry
for her, a female jury wouldn't let
her off easily."

"What is this theory of yours about
votes for babies?" I asked.

"I think every baby should
have a vote," he replied promptly.
"He is entitled to a vote for every
man should have a vote for every
member of his family, including
his wife. I am a bachelor and I
think that a man who has a wife
and eleven children ought to have
twelve times as much power in the
State as I have."

"I see the family as a little repub-
lic, bearing a relation to the govern-
ment similar to that borne by one of
your States to the National Govern-
ment. The husband and father is
the senator for the family, and he
sends out to represent it politically."

"But suppose husband and wife
disagree about politics?" I asked.

"That means if not that they must
present an undivided front to the
world? If partners disagree, what
do they do?"

"Often they dissolve partnership,"
I suggested.

"Not in practical experience," Mr.
Chesterton retorted. "The govern-
ment is not quite so accurate."

"They talk it over and come to an
agreement—somehow. That's what
a husband and wife must do."

"Domestic peace, in short, with or
without honor."

Marxist National House Leader,
Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Shot in the Eye During Fight.
Michael Bialasick, twenty-five, of
No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-
eighth Street, and Giovanni Spinelli,
eighteen, of No. 161 Barton Avenue, the
Bronx, quarreled outside a saloon in
East One Hundred and Forty-eighth
Street early to-day and Spinelli shot
the other man in the left eye. In turn
he was knocked down. Both men were
taken to Lincoln Hospital. Spinelli
charged with assault and carrying a re-
volver.

Shot in the Eye During Fight.
Michael Bialasick, twenty-five, of
No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-
eighth Street, and Giovanni Spinelli,
eighteen, of No. 161 Barton Avenue, the
Bronx, quarreled outside a saloon in
East One Hundred and Forty-eighth
Street early to-day and Spinelli shot
the other man in the left eye. In turn
he was knocked down. Both men were
taken to Lincoln Hospital. Spinelli
charged with assault and carrying a re-
volver.

Shot in the Eye During Fight.
Michael Bialasick, twenty-five, of
No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-
eighth Street, and Giovanni Spinelli,
eighteen, of No. 161 Barton Avenue, the
Bronx, quarreled outside a saloon in
East One Hundred and Forty-eighth
Street early to-day and Spinelli shot
the other man in the left eye. In turn
he was knocked down. Both men were
taken to Lincoln Hospital. Spinelli
charged with assault and carrying a re-
volver.

Shot in the Eye During Fight.
Michael Bialasick, twenty-five, of
No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-
eighth Street, and Giovanni Spinelli,
eighteen, of No. 161 Barton Avenue, the
Bronx, quarreled outside a saloon in
East One Hundred and Forty-eighth
Street early to-day and Spinelli shot
the other man in the left eye. In turn
he was knocked down. Both men were
taken to Lincoln Hospital. Spinelli
charged with assault and carrying a re-
volver.

Shot in the Eye During Fight.
Michael Bialasick, twenty-five, of
No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-
eighth Street, and Giovanni Spinelli,
eighteen, of No. 161 Barton Avenue, the
Bronx, quarreled outside a saloon in
East One Hundred and Forty-eighth
Street early to-day and Spinelli shot
the other man in the left eye. In turn
he was knocked down. Both men were
taken to Lincoln Hospital. Spinelli
charged with assault and carrying a re-
volver.

Shot in the Eye During Fight.
Michael Bialasick, twenty-five, of
No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-
eighth Street, and Giovanni Spinelli,
eighteen, of No. 161 Barton Avenue, the
Bronx, quarreled outside a saloon in
East One Hundred and Forty-eighth
Street early to-day and Spinelli shot
the other man in the left eye. In turn
he was knocked down. Both men were
taken to Lincoln Hospital. Spinelli
charged with assault and carrying a re-
volver.

Shot in the Eye During Fight.
Michael Bialasick, twenty-five, of
No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-
eighth Street, and Giovanni Spinelli,
eighteen, of No. 161 Barton Avenue, the
Bronx, quarreled outside a saloon in
East One Hundred and Forty-eighth
Street early to-day and Spinelli shot
the other man in the left eye. In turn
he was knocked down. Both men were
taken to Lincoln Hospital. Spinelli
charged with assault and carrying a re-
volver.

WOOD BASES LEFT IN THE SUBWAY, WITNESS CHARGES

Covered and Not Replaced by
Concrete, in Brooklyn Tube,
O'Sullivan Swears.

PROTEST BY SHONTS.

"Too Many Cooks," He Says
of Order to End Jam
in Cars.

Michael O'Sullivan, of No. 240 Fifth
Street, Brooklyn, testified this
afternoon before the Legislation Com-
mittee investigating the Public
Service Commission that on the ex-
tension of the Fourth Avenue sub-
way in Brooklyn, the wood bases tem-
porarily placed under the steel stand-
ards supporting the subway roof had
been covered and left instead of being
withdrawn and replaced with con-
crete.

The statement made such an im-
pression upon Chairman Thompson
that he immediately swore O'Sullivan
and had him repeat his testimony.

Senator Thompson—Could I find
out if I hunted for it?

Mr. O'Sullivan—There were hun-
dreds of cases; you'd find one if
you dig down for it.

President Shonts of the Interbor-
ough took the stand to suggest a
change in the Public Service Law.

"Our company was served last
night," he said, "with a notice from
the Board of Health that one of our
street lines should be so operated
that the number of passengers in any
car should not exceed one and one-
half times the seating capacity. Now
we'd like to obey, but this looks as if
we were getting too many cooks."

"While you are considering a change
in the law, we suggest that authority
be concentrated, so that notices and
orders of this sort be simplified. We
have nine separate investigations on
against us now."

Chairman Thompson referred with
great sobriety to the statement by
another witness that people had to
stand on other people's feet in riding
home at night.

"Shouldn't complaints about that
come from the Bureau of Weights and
Measures?" he asked Mr. Shonts.

"Say, that's funny," Mr. Shonts
replied, as he and the spectators
laughed.

"This was kickers' day," the
Legislative Committee gave the
"kickers" a chance in order that
all possible light might be shed upon
the efficiency or inefficiency of the
commission after the illumination
themselves, by city officials and by
the heads of the big metropolitan
utilities.

The "Kickers" did not have their
innings until after Joseph Johnson,
head of the Commission's Transit
Bureau, had read a statement to the
committee. This was in answer to
the characterization of Mr. Johnson
as a "brass band" by President Wil-
liams, of the B. R. T., one of the wit-
nesses of yesterday.

Mr. Johnson's statement said:
"Col. Williams said that the motive
for my survey was a desire to secure
publicity. No man can know the mo-
tives of another, but if such were the
motive, the end has been obtained,
and the inadequacy of his service and
the failure of his management has
received a wide and wholesome pub-
licity."

"While carrying less than one-third
of the traffic of the city, more than
half the complaints were made
against him."

"The fact he has received an over-
hauling may explain his flooding
Brooklyn with literature printed with
straphangers' money, which seeks to
prove to his patrons that between
rush hours everybody has a seat.
The only trouble with this propaganda
is that half the people read this litera-
ture with their fellow passengers
standing on their corners."

In a supplement verbal statement
Mr. Johnson said it was his view that
there could be no real hope of an
amelioration of traffic conditions until
the new subway system had been com-
pleted.

Cornelius M. Sheehan, secretary of
the Allied Boards of Trade of Brook-
lyn, continued the lengthy statement
he began yesterday by attacking the
dual subway contract.

Col. William N. Amory, formerly
secretary of the old Third Avenue
Railway Company, delivered a
spirited attack upon the Commission.

"The Commission has been grossly
negligent," he said, "in safeguarding
life and in seeing to the integrity of
the securities of the corporations
under its control."

"The subway is a firetrap. It is as
dangerous as a powder factory and
this Commission is aware of it. Any
day an accident may happen which
will destroy hundreds of lives, and
it is sure to happen if something is not
done at once."

"Every traction system in New
York is insolvent. Their condition is
nearly as bad today as it was in
1907 when a number of them went
into the hands of receivers."

"During Mr. Amory's address
Lieut.-Gov. Schoonock entered and
was bidden to a seat beside Chair-
man Thompson.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

Victor Mordock, irreconcilable Pro-
gressive Representative from Kansas,
has been elected Chairman of the Pro-
gressive National Committee to succeed
Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, whose
resignation was presented at a meet-
ing of the Executive Committee of the Na-
tional Committee in Chicago last De-
cember.

CHEERS IN COURT FOR GIRL ACQUITTED OF KILLING EMPLOYER

Carrie Davis, Who Shot C. A.
Massey, Wealthy Man of To-
ront